INDIANAPOLIS

MANIFESTO FROM MR. PARNELL

Ireland's Leader Prefers War to Peace

at the Price Named by the Liberals.

Address to the People of His Country, in Which

He Says Gladstone and Movey Intend-

ed to Sacrifice Irish Interests.

Would Modify His Home-Rule Views.

Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature.

# TO-DAY,

If you should reach the conclusion that you wished to get into the hurry-up sale that is in progress this week at

## THE WHEN

-the sale that gives you a choice of any Fur Beaver Overcoat in our store for \$22.79, or the sale that gives you for \$7.98 a Boy's Suit that is worth from \$9 to \$12you may do so between the hours of 7:30 a. m. and 10:30 p. m. It's a great opportunity, and it's given by

#### ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 1. WE WILL OFFER

## Two Large Lines Standard Dress Prints Prints on the other hand, the temptation to

At a large concession from prevailing prices. In connection with the above, 25c 56x60 Prints, in seasonable designs and colorings, similarly reduced in price.

Ten cases Staple Check Ginghams at a popular figure. With the completion of our usual annual inventory we are offering Drives in all departments.

LOWEST PRICE ALWAYS A CERTAINTY.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

For NOVEMBER 30, will contain, among other things, the concluding chapters of THE

which has proven one of the most interesting of modern literary productions.

### M. HYACINTHE'S SUCCESSOR,

Being a personal sketch of Rev. Mr. BOULARD, who will henceforth occupy the pulpit made famous by his predecessor. The sketch includes a history of Pere Hyacinthe's revival work.

### SHIRLEY DARE

will contribute another of those letters which are so eagerly read by all womankind.

### NEW YORK'S REAL-ESTATE SHARPERS

will be described and their guileful methods revealed by Charles T. Murray.

In addition will be presented Timely Editorials; Local Events will be treated in complete and comprehensive style; Religious, Fashion, Social and Theatrical Matters will receive the attention they merit, and

## THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

Gathered by the two great Press Associations and scores of Special Correspondents, will be found in this issue.

## IMPORTANT Deformity Braces WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'s Surgical Instruments and Appliances. House, 92 South Illinois st.

CHANGES IN TIME,

Effective Sunday, Nov. 23, 1890

PULLMAN VESTIBULE LINE - BETWEEN -

### INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI DETROIT and TOLEDO

Leaving Indianapolis in the evening, by which you can secure Sleeping car accommodation, reaching these points early the following morning.

Trains arrive and depart as follows:

Depart—\*3:55 am 110:45 am \*3:00 pm \*2:30 pm \*Daily. \*Daily except Sunday.

City ticket office corner Illinois street and Ken-

H. J. BHEIN, General Agent.

The Shortest Line. The Best Equipped Line. The Line that has the Smoothest, Best Ballasted Track. The Line that has the Greatest number of Trains scheduled at the Most convenient Hours. The Line that reaches nearest to the heart of the Great City. The Line whose connections are made in the Union Station, avoiding out door transfers. Every disinterested person will concelle that in these and many more particulars, the "big Four" Route excells as a

#### CINCINNATI LINE

Heated with Steam from the engines and provided with all modern improvements, run over this popular route, between the Union Station Indianapolis and the entral Union Station, Cincinnati, making direct coanestion in the latter with the Chesapeake & Ohio, the B. & O., S. W., the Queen & Crescent and the Kentucky Central railroads for and from all points East, coutheast and South.

For tickets and full information call at Big & offices.

No. 1 East Washington street,

138 South Himers atreet,

Massachusetts avenue
and Union Station, Indianapolis. Heated with Steam from the engines and provided

#### WANAMAKER'S MANY REFORMS

Beneficial Results of Putting a Business Man in Charge of Postal Affairs.

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Saved in Letting Contracts, and the Service Extended and Improved in All Directions.

Postal Telegraph and Government Savings Banks Strongly Recommended.

What the Adoption of a One-Cent Letter-Rate Would Cost-Outspoken Views on Matters Connected with His Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- The Postmastergeneral, in his annual report, reviews the legislation of Congress for the improvement of the postal service, and dwells at some length upon the changes for the better during the past year in the administrative methods of the department. In connection with the last-named subject, he says: "Over \$200,000 has been saved on the contract for postal cards, which, though they were properly criticised at first, were quickly brought up to the required standard by the contractor; \$400,000 has been saved on the contract for stamped envelopes; \$200,000 or more has been saved on certain lettings of contracts for carrying the mails, and at the same time the mail routes have been extended over almost two million miles of railway, and steamboat and stage lines.

"The same number of inspectors have treated 87,736 cases during the year, against 66,864 treated last year, or an average of 123 per man this year, against 93 last year. The total number of cases on hand July 1, 1890, was 21,637, against 28,040 on hand July 1, 1889. This means an increase of 33 per cent, in cases treated and a decrease of 22

per cent. in cases on hand. thieving among employes of the department has been much diminished by the same means. The past year has been made very disagreeable to the "green-goods" swindlers. Negotiations with the German authorities, looking to the establishment of sea postoffices, have been successful.

"A commission of expert accountants has been appointed thoroughly to examine the postal system, and establish a uniform and simpler system of accounts for postoffices. An accurate counting and weighing of mail matter at all the postoffices of every grade has been made, and exact data gathered thereby. touching the amount of free matter and the matter of each class carried by the department, and estimates indicating the effect of the reduction of letter-postage to 1 cent are included. A commission of post-masters has examined nine hundred models, designs and suggestions for house letter-boxes to find something which, if uni-versally adopted, would save a quarter likely department. Several times postmasters, inspectors and railway mail superintendents have been called to Washington to group and exchange ideas of benefit to by the stimulus of a low rate of postage; themselves, and to give the Postmaster- and, third, by the completion of pending general the encouragement of their ex- legislation to collect proper postage from

Perience.

"The gross revenue is nearly \$5,000,000 larger than it ever was before. Almost five thousand new postoffices more than in any one year before have been established upon the petitions of communities which have needed them. A decreasing limit for the extension of the free delivery has permitted the employment of letter-carriers in over fifty towns. Three times as many sub-stations and stamp agencies, which soon pay for themselves, were established as during the previous year. Over five thousand miles of railroad postoffice service, so-called, where traveling postoffices distribute the mails for instant dispatch, have been put on. The five thousand transportation schedules have been examined, and adjusted or extended, where it has been possible. Thirty-six per cent. more of city mails have been distributed on the trains for instant dispatch than during the previ-ous year. The star-route mileage has increased over five million miles and the railroad mileage over eleven million. The railway postal clerks have reduced the number of pieces usually sent to the dead-letter office by two million. By encouraging postmasters in free delivery cities to prepare supplementary directories and by general suggestions to the public, through the newspapers, to take greater care in the direction of matter, the deadletter office expects a reduction of its la-bors by at least one-third."

POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND SAVINGS BANKS. The Postmaster-general says: "The swiftest mail is not fast enough in these days for all the needs of commerce and social correspondence. The conviction steadily grows upon me that the postoffices should do more than employ fast mails and stage coaches, and that the electric wires should carry letters; that the people who pay, in postage rates, the cost of the postal system, have a right to the use of the postal plants as a means of reducing the cost of telegraphic correspondence and for the instant transmission of postal money orders. We strain every muscle and nerve trying to gain an hour or two on this collection or that delivery. We worry the railroads with importunities for new trains or faster ones that shall save perhaps three or four hours. All the while the quickest service, by which electrical letters might be transmitted and whole days or whole nights be gained and saved, is kept out of reach of the country's postal service. The postal service has proved itself able to manage successfully the tel egraph business in connection with the postal system and as a part of it. In one form or another the public imperatively demands cheaper telegraphy, and the Postoffice Department can supply it at less cost than any corporation, unless the latter has rent, light and fuel free, and carriers and clerks without pay. The postal service is as well as by mail, is essential to its best "The plan proposed for a postal telegraph

is familiar to the public. There would be no outlay of money, no appointment of clerks and no financial liability. The persistent misstatement of the facts at the outset led to some misunderstandings on the part of a small portion of the public. The actual plan is surely entitled to a just statement and a fair consideration. III there is a better one it will be quickly dis-Covered and adopted."

Under the head, "A New Plan for Postal Savings Banks," the report says: "I recommend that the Postoffice Department be authorized to establish postal savings banks under regulations formulated by the Postmaster-general, that said banks be located as follows: 1. In States having no laws regulating savings banks, 2. In any other States upon petition of a considerable number of residents of any one locality; and 3, not more numerously than one postoffice for every ten miles of area; that the interest to be said depositors shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at the beginning of each year, and be one-half of 1 per cent. less than the average rate paid to depositors by private banks; that all postal savings received within a State shall be placed on deposit with the national banks of that State on application, in such amounts and at such interest as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and that all such deposits be declared by special enactment preferred claims against banks holding them."

LOTTERIES ARE DOOMED. The next question considered is that of "lotteries and mails," The subject is treated briefly as follows: "The new act of Con-

recommendations of my last annual report.

The lottery companies cannot but see that there is to be no trifling or evasions in dealing with them. The press has aided the department by its very general approval, and the public at large have seconded its efforts to make the law effective." Concerning the exclusion of the "Kreut-zer Senata" from the mails the report, after

reviewing the law upon the subject at length, says: "A translation of a questionable book was, as a matter of fact, presentd some months since at the postoffice in a Western city for transmission in the mails. It was held, and referred to this department. The Assistant Attorney-general, finding it indecent under any definition of the word, issued an order excluding it. To exclude the book was the simple duty of the department."

the department." In regard to the subsidy bill the report exys: "I have examined Senate bill No. 8789, now pending in the House, to provide an ocean mail-service, and believe it to be for the interest of the postal service to have such a bill become a law."

It appears from the report that 14.072 postmasters were removed during the past two years and 26,680 appointed in the same time. The appointments for the past year numbered 14,468 and the removals 6,274. The number of postoffices at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1890, was 62,401. The mumber of new offices established in 1890 was 4,286. The number of offices enlarged

to free delivery offices in 1890 was 53. The Postmaster general hopes that the ntive department and Senate and the House with the Washington city office by preumatic system, and that it may then be extended to the sub-stations and postoffices of large cities. He would especially like to in Chicago by the time the world's fair is improgress, so that the postal exhibit there would really show this high development

story, inexpense buildings for postoffices, and says that to move out of a \$600 rented room, safe and ample for the postal basiness, into a \$100,000 building, where the anitor alone gets more salary than the whole of the rent in the former place, cannot be justified on any business principles. Over \$200,000 has been added to the payroll of the clerical force in the New York postoffice in twenty months, which is a much larger amount than was ever granted beforein a corresponding period. But, however much the department tries, it cannot overcome fixed physical conditions. The postoffice building is totally inadequate. The men cannot be managed either economically or with the greatest speed. Of this I became convinced by personal examination over a year ago, and publicly and privately have advocated better quarters.

ONE-CENT LETTER POSTAGE. If the postal revenue arising from letter postage could be set aside for its proper uses the millions of letter-writers of this country might quickly be permitted to enjoy a reduced taxation on letter-writing. In point of fact there is a clear gain of nearly \$30,000,000 from letter postage. This large profit, with the annual deficit (which last year amounted to \$5,768,300) appropriated out of the general treasury, is all swallowed up by the losses on other classes of mail matter carried at less than the cost of distribution and handling. There need be no conjecture as to the principal item of cost in trying to drop to a

one-cent rate. The amount received from letter postage last year was something over \$38,000,000. This sum would be cut exactly in half, and we would, therefore, get but a little over \$19,000,000. The ficiency for the current year is likely to be \$4,580,000, which part of the time of the carrier force of the | would make the total deficiency \$23,500,000 and more. This large deficiency under a one-cent rate would be reduced, first, by the natural increase of business: second,

by the stimulus of a low rate of postage; and, third, by the completion of pending legislation to collect proper postage from sample copies of so-called newspapers and from paper-covered books. It is estimated that by the sample-copy business over \$1,000,000 is annually lost to the tevenue, and in the transportation of paper covered books considerably more than \$1,000,000 is kept out of the postal income for the benefit of book publishers. The deficiency under a one-cent rate might be still further reduced by the adoption of improved dereduced by the adoption of improved devices, from time to time, which would save time and money.

The most formidable item presented for consideration is the eight million dollars' worth of postal work performed annually without pay for the executive departments. If each of the departments had paid its postage the revenue of this department would have been \$8,000,000 more annually

The report touches upon the question of civil service, as applied to the Postoffice Department, in the following words: "The examinations for the inspector force and for the railway mail service ought to be made more difficult, so that the candidates for places will better stand the test of actual work. I wish that some scheme might be devised by which the departmental force and all parts and branches of the postal service, classified or to be classified, might be encouraged into new exertions by some just, general and certain plan of promotions. I think it would be impossible to find an appointing officer who has not been glad to take advantage of stringent examinations to keep away the mere political place-seekers." The revenues of the department for the fiscal year, the report shows, were \$60.858,-83. The expenditures and liabilities were 66,645,083. The deficiency for the year was, therefore, \$5,786,300. The report closes with a tribute to Mr. Clarkson and to other chiefs in the department.

RIOTOUS PRIZE-FIGHT. Slugging Match Near Dayton, O., Ends in a Resort to Pistols and Slung-Shots. DAYTON. O., Nov. 28 .- A prize-fight be tween Billy Gibbs, of Kansas City, and Dick Moore, of St. Paul, this afternoon, ended in a riot. The scene of the fight was an open field three miles from this city. The battle was witnessed by 150 sports. But two rounds were fought, and both were lively. In the first Gibbs fouled, Moore twice, but the claims of Moore's seconds were ignored by the referee in deference to the spectators, many of whom had paid \$10 each to witness the fight, and wanted to see some slugging. In the second round, after a lively exchange of blows, Moore landed one that sent Gibbs. on his knees. While Gibbs was down Moore struck him again, and this proved to be a knock-out blow. Cries of "foul the government's kind hand, protecting rent the air. The crowd broke over the and promoting the correspondence of itse ropes, and a general melee ensued, in which people, and communication by telegraph. Moore swung his right on one of Gibbs's econds. Pistols were drawn, slung-shots used and fist blows freely exchanged. would have been worth the referee's life to have announced his decision, and he wisely nformed the crowd that he would render it at 9 o'clock to-night. His decision was a

Coming Fight for \$1,000 a Side. BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28 .- The approaching finish fight between Edward Gorman, a popular and clever local light-weight, and an unknown backed by Robert Wright, of Detroit, is exciting a great deal of attention in sporting circles. The battle, which will be for \$1,000 a side, with four-ounce gloves, will be fought in the vicinity of Buffalo about Dec. 20, under London prizering rules. The stake-money is all up, de-posited in the hands of a well-known Buf-falo sporting man. The demand for tickets to the "scrap" is unusually large, as a great battle is expected. Betting on the result is extremely lively, many thousands having aiready been wagered at evens. Gorman is in active training, and will be in fine condition on the evening of the battle. Wright's man is also training hard.

Ruling Against a Secret Society. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 28 .- Judge Hicks to day rendered a decision wiping out the secret order of the Knights of made in connection with its management.

Next Tuesday the receiver will be appointed. The society is strongest in this State, in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska and

#### EXPECTS A WINTER CAMPAIGN

General Miles Thinks There Is Still Danger of Trouble with the Indians.

He Says the Hatiles Ought to Be Dismounted and Disarmed at Once, but There Are Not Enough Troops on the Ground.

Five Leaders of the Ghost-Dancing Craze Arrested by the Indian Police.

Usual Number of Wild and Unverified Rumors from Pine Ridge and Other Points-Chief Gall Engaged in a Good Work.

VIEWS OF GENERAL MILES. He Says the Indian Situation Is Grave and

Expects an All-Winter Campaign. EHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The departure of Gen. Miles, commander of the Department of the Missouri, for Washington this morning, is more than significant. In short, the General has been summoned to the national capital by General Schofield and the Secretary of War for the purpose of discussing the details of his plan for at once dismounting and disarming the hostile Indians in the Northwest. General Miles was seen by a reporter this afternoon just before his departure, and he confirmed all that is stated above. "I go to Washington," said he, "to confer with the General of the Army concerning the Indian situation. Yes, the situation is grave," he continued, "and the necessity for a vigorous winter campaign is becoming more and more apparent. We are probably face to face with a winter campaign. The hostile Indians ought to be compelled to surrender, and they ought to

be dismounted and disarmed, and they will be. That is all I can say. Oh, I will add this: They will probably find themselves in a position in the future so that they cannot so easily mount and arm as in the past.
You may look for a winter campaign in the Northwest. We have only 2,000 mounted men in the Indian country, over a stretch of country five hundred miles long. The infantry is doing guard duty only. With this force we hope to keep the peace until we get ready to crush the uprising."

Another dispatch says General Miles postponed his departure until the arrival from Pine Ridge agency, the seat of the alleged troubles, of Colonel Ludington, of the quartermaster's department. This official arrived at noon to-day and his report to the commander of the Department of the Missouri was to the effect that the energetic action manifested by the troops had had a most salutary effect upon the disaffected red-skins. He adds that the anticipated danger might be considered as fairly past. This report tended to confirm the dispatches received here by General Miles since Tuesday, as well as to strongly bear out the theory that the extent of the redskin uprising in the Northwest has been more than exaggerated. As one of the prominent army officials at headquarters put it to-day, "It was more of a correspondents' than an Indian scare."

More Peaceable Tone to Dispatches. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-The War Department is in receipt of a number of dispatches from the seat of the Indian trouble all indicating an improvement in the situa tion. General Brooke says that every hour lessens the strength of the disaffected; that Little Wound has come into Pine Ridge agency, and that his brother braves are following him. Short Bull, of the Rosebud agency, one of the most troublesome of the Sioux, and his followers, to the number of about 500 lodges, returned to Pine Ridge

Acting Indian Commissioner Belt to-day received the following telegram dated from Indian Agent Dixon, at the Crow Creek agency, in South Dakota: "There is no trouble to be expected at present from the Indians on the Crow Creek reservation. They are not disturbed by the recent uprising, and thus far no dancing has been permitted. I am just informed by police that a small band of Lower Brule Indians in White river, near the Rosebud reservation, are holding dances, and a sufficient force has been dispatched to stop this proceeding and arrest those opposing. I have alled home all Indians having passes leave the reservation, and sent to their respective homes all Indians visiting here. I have detailed a special force from the po-lice and loyal Indians to act as scouts, and I consider it impossible to be surprised in any outbreak the Lower Brules may make.

#### GHOST-DANCERS CAPTURED. Charged by Indian Police and Five of th

Leaders Put Under Arrest, CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Nov. 28,-Major Sisson, Indian agent at Lower Brule, yesterday heard that a ghost dance was in operation at the mouth of White river, several miles below the agency, and he last night sent a force of Indian police to the scene for the purpose of breaking up the dance and arresting the leaders. The police were soon on the ground, and, making a charge, succeeded in capturing five, one of whom was Chicken Head, who, like the others, was armed, and attempted to resist, but the police were not to be deterred. Captain Fire Thunder, chief of the police, who is a large, burly Indian, rushed in on him, and, grasping him around the waist, carried him bodily to the jail. It is rumored that another dance is in operation several miles up the river, which is being investigated, and if found true it will also be promptly broken up and the ringleaders arrested. There is talk among the Indians of going to the point below White river, where the Rose-bud and Pine Ridge Indians have been congregating, but they are being closely watched, and if they attempt it they will have to walk over one of the finest, most determined, faithful and vigilant police forces on the reservation. They are doing their work faithfully and promptly, and will not be deterred from carrying into effect any orders. It is not anticipated that these Indians will commit any deed of violence here, but if they should get away and join the others they would undonbtedly act with the majority. The agent and police so far have them under control, however.

WILD RUMORS FROM THE FRONT. Story Told by Two Indian Policemen-The Red-Skins to Be Wiped Out in a Night. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 28.-A dispatch received here this morning from Pine Ridge

agency says: Hawkhead and Big Horse, reliable Indian policemen, have reached the agency with the news that their families had been stolen by a band of 200 Indians that had deserted from Rosebud a few bours before and had rushed off to join the 1,300 other Indian deserters who are now only fifteen miles northeast of Pine River agency. When Hawkhead and Big Horse discovered their families were missing they immediately set out in pursuit of the deserters in order to regain their families. The deserters refused to give up the families of the policemen. The latt r begged and entreated the deserters to give them back their wives and chil-Aurora, and sustaining the charges of dren, but they only got curses and threats frand, insolvency and unlawful practices of their lives. Before they got away from dren, but they only got curses and threats the band the members of the latter said: "Go and tell the soldiers at Pine Ridge agency we are a part of the 1,300 other osebud Indians now near Pine Ridge

agency, and that from now on we are going to kill every white person we meet, and if the soldiers come we are ready for them.' It is predicted by the correspondent that within thirty-six hours the troops will be ordered to disarm or shoot down the maranders, and when the troops do start after

them the end will be no Custer affair. The move will undoubtedly be made under cover of darkness and by a torced march; the attack and finish will both occur between the rising and setting of the moon. The scene of action will be some fifteen or twenty miles northeast of the agency.

Excitement in Indian Territory.

from among the Kiowas and Apaches, who

known chiefs reached the scene of the ghost-dancing last night, and they appeared to have been the bearers of some information from the

north, which so inflamed the blood of several lodges of braves that they mounted

their ponies, approached the fort and dared the soldiers to come out. The runners sent north by the Caddos and Kiowas have not yet returned, and scouts are on the lookout

to intercept them, as it is feared that reports of bloodshed may hasten an outbreak. The greatest uneasiness prevails among the whites on the west border of Oklahoma and in Green county, Texas.

A Boy's Untruthful Story.

BRISTOL, S. D., Nov. 28,-Several men

came into town on horseback to give the

alarm that the Indians were at Pierpont

and Langford. One boy said they had

burned Pierpont, and when he started to leave on his horse he was shot at about

twenty times. They think the boy was so

scared he did not know what he was doing.

The -hole story is now discredited, as in-

vestigation showed that Pierpont was not

CHIEF GALL'S GOOD WORK.

He Is Worrying Sitting Bull and Stamping

Out the Messiah Craze.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. D., Nov. 28.

-Two couriers arrived to-day from Sitting

Bull's camp on Grand river, bringing the

information that everything was quiet at

the camp when they left last night. Chief

Gall, of the Uncapapas, was at a point near

Sitting Bull's camp yesterday. He called a

conneil of all the dancers and friendly In-

dians, which nine-tenths of Sitting Bull's

followers attended, although Sitting

Bull had a council himself in opposition to Gall. Full details of Gall's meeting cannot be had until the old chief himself comes to the agency to-morrow. Gall, who was the leader of the Cus-

ter massacre and took a very prominent part in the Sioux war which followed that

great tragedy, is now one of the most loyal

ot the government's wards, and is using all

his influence to put a stop to the dances

and the Messiah craze at this agency, and, if let alone, he can, by Major McLaughlin's direction and assistance, do more to stamp

out this Messiah craze than a troop of cav-

Buffalo Bill and Dr. Frank Powell

special Indian commissioners, arrived here

this morning upon an important mission.

TROOPS AT MANDAN.

Arrival of Cavalry from the West Allays the

Fears of the People.

but it is of a different sort

is compelling children to join in the dance.

He is reported to be more hostile and de

termined to fight than ever. This afternoon

Fort Custer on a special train, consisting

two companies of cavalry arrived from

of fifteen cars, and proceeded to Fort Yates. Another train is on the way from

Fort Keogh to-night, and will arrive to-morrow morning. All reports from Sitting Bull say he will not be persuaded by Buffalo Bill to come off the reservation, and when

En Route to Assist Buffalo Bill.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 28 .- A party of six

scouts and six Indians passed through this

city to-day, en route to the far West, to

join Buffalo Bill and aid him in the mission

in which he has just started to run down

the much-talked-of Messiah and quiet the

hostile red-skins. Will Horse Bill was the

title of the scout who has charge of the

party. The others all agree with him in

saying he did not think there was much

danger of an outbreak before spring, as the

Indians would not care to break up their

villages and go on the war-path in cold

Little Wound Cannot Control His Band.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Nov. 28.-Lit

tle Wound is in and reports his inability to

control his band in the interests of peace.

The cavalry expect orders to march to-night on Rosebud camp, on Porcupine, al-though General Brooke is reported as being in favor of waiting until the Sixth Cavalry

reaches Fort Meade and troops can be

Proclamation to Settlers.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 28 .- Governor Mel

lette to-day issued a lengthy proclamation

regarding the Indian scare in which he

urges all settlers who deem themselves

and homes unsafe to remain where they

are, as the troops and government have completely mastered the hostile element.

WHY MR. BAKER FLED.

He Misappropriated About \$1,000,000 of Secur-

ities Belonging to His Father's Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28 .- The counsel for

the persons interested in the estate of Chas.

H. Baker, deceased, and other family

trusts, to-night, authorized the statement

that "John R. Baker, jr., who has fled,

acted as attorney for the trustees, and it

has been ascertained that he has misappro-

pristed about \$1,000,000 of securities belong-

ing to these estates. The missing securities

consisted of coupon bonds and registered

stock and bonds transferred upon powers

which, so far as can be ascertained, were

forged. Owing to the sudden flight of John

R. Baker, jr., before the matter was discov-

ered, it was some days before the sus-

picions at first ascertained were verified.

No one else is involved or implicated in the

slightest degree. The whole truth is that

two innocent and superannuated executors

have been imposed upon and robbed by the

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Arrived: Germanic, from Liverpool; State of Nevada, from Glasgow; Allert, from Bremen.

LIZARD, Nov. 28 .- Passed: Friesland, from

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 28 .- Arrived: Nevada.

LONDON, Nov. 29 .- Sighted: Umbris, from

News York, for Antwerp.

from New York.

placed at Forest City, above Pierre.

Mandan, S. D., Nov. 28 .- Two companies

and several other well-

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 28 .- Reports from Fort Reno tell of greatly-increased excitement among the ghost-dancers and consider-Offered the Chief Secretaryship if He able accessions to their ranks, especially

seem most interested and inclined to be turbulent. The more excitable red-skins are cutting themselves with spears and He Will Not Voluntarily Retire from His Presknives, and the sight of blood has had the ent Position and Asks for Support-How effect of greatly arousing the war spirit. the Tories May Be Overthrown.

ADDRESS FROM PARNELL.

His Reasons for Retaining the Irish Leadership-Charges Against the Liberals. LONDON, Nov. 28.-Mr. Parnell has issued

the following manifesto: "To the Irish People:

"The integrity and independence of a sec-tion of the Irish parliamentary party having been apparently sapped and destroyed by the wire-pullers of the Liberel party, it has become necessary for me as leader of the Irish party to take counsel with you, and, having given you the knowledge which is in my possession, to ask your judgment upon a matter which now solely devolves upon you to decide. The letter from Mr. Giadstone to Mr. Morley, written for the purpose of influencing the decision of the Irish party in the choice of their leader, and claiming for the Liberals and their leaders the right of veto mon the choice. leaders the right of veto upon the choice, is the immediate cause of this address, the purpose of which is to remind you and your parliamentary representatives that Ireland considers the independence of her party as her only safeguard within the constitution and above and beyond all other considera-tions whatever. The threat in that letter, repeated so insolently on many English platforms and in numerous British newsright of veto to England she will indefinitely postpone her chance of obtain-ing home rule, compels me, while not for a moment admitting the slightest possibility of such a loss, to put before you information which until now so far as my col-leagues are concerned, has been solely in my possession, and which will enable you to understand the measure of loss which you are threatened with, unless you con-sent to throw me to the English wolves

now howling for my destruction.

"In November of last year, in response to a repeated and long-standing request, I visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, and received the details of the intended proposal of himself and his colleagues of the late Liberal Cabinet with regard to home rule in the event of the next general election favoring the Liberal party. It is unnecessary for me to do more at present than to direct your attention to certain points of these details, which will be recognized as embracing elements vital to your information and the formation of your judgment.
These vital points of difficulty may be suitably arranged and considered under the following heads:

"First-The retention of Irish members in the imperial Parliament "Second-The settlement of Tland 2 agrarian difficulty in Ireland.
"Third—The control of the Irish constab-

"Fourth-The appointment of the judi-ciary, including judges of the Supreme Court, County Court judges and resident of cavalry arrived this afternoon from Fort Custer on a special train, and another train

"Upon the subject of the retention of Irish members in Parliament Mr. Gladstone from Keogh will be here to-morrow. Altold me that the opinion-the unanimous most as much excitement prevails opinion of his colleagues and himself, rehere to-day as prevailed last week, cently arrived at after most mature consideration of alternative proposals—was that, in order to conciliate English public opinion, it would be necessary to reduce Irish representation from 103 to 32.

"Upon the settlement of the land question it was held that this was one of the Last week the citizens were afraid of an invasion of this county by hostile Indians, now they have no fears on this score. Word comes from Sitting Bull's camp, from questions which must be regarded as ques different sources, that he is dancing his men more vigorously than ever, and that he

tions reserved from the control of the Irish Legislature, but at the same time Mr. Gladstone intimated that while he would renew his attempt to settle the matter by imperial legislation on the lines of the land purchase bill of 1886 he would not undertake to put any pressure upon his own side or insist upon their adopting his views—in other and shorter words, that the Irish Legislature was not to be given the power of "With regard to the control of the Irish constabulary it was stated by Mr. Glad-

stone that, in view of the necessity of coaciliating English public opinion he and his colleagues felt that it would be necessary to leave this force to the appointment of its officers, under control of the imperial authority for an indefinite period, while funds for its maintenance, payment and equip-ment would be compulsorily provided out of the Irish revenues.

"A period of ten or twelve years was suggested as the limit of the time during which the appointment of judges and resident magistrates should be retained in the hands of the imperial authority. WHEREIN PARNELL DIFFERED.

"I have now given a short account of what I gathered of Mr. Mr. Gladstone's views and those of his colleagues during the two hours' conversation at Hawarden. a conversation, which I am bound to admit, was mainly monopolized by Mr. Gladstone, and will pass to my own expression of opinion upon these communications which represent my views now and then and firstly, with regard to the retention the Irish members, the position which have always adopten and which I then represented, is that with the concession of full powers to an Irish Legislature equivalent to those enjoyed by a State of the American Union the number and position of the members so retained would become a question of imperial concern, and not of pressing or immediate importance for the interests of Ireland, but that with the important and all-engrossing subjects of agrarian reform, constabulatory control and judiciary appointments, left either under imperial control or totally unprovided for, it would be the height of madness for any Irish leader to imitate Grattan's example and consent to disband an army which had cleared the way to victory. further undertook to use every legitimate influence to reconcile Irish public opinion to the gradual coming into force of new privileges and to the postponements necessary for English opinion with regard to constabulary control and judicial appoint-ments, but I strongly dissented from the proposed reduction of the number of members during the interval of probation, and I pointed to the absence of any suitable prospect of land settlement by either Parliament as a constitutional and overwhelming drag upon the prospects of permanent peace and prosperity in Ireland.
At the conclusion of the interview I was informed that Mr. Gladstone and all bis colleagues were entirely agreed that pending a general election silence should be absolutely preserved with regard to any points of difference on the question of the

retention of the Irish members. "I have dwelt at some length upon these subjects, but not, I think, disproportionately to their importance. Let me say, in addition, that if and when full powers are conceded to Ireland over her own domestic affairs, the integrity, number and independence of the Irish party will be a matter of no importance. But until this ideal is reached it is your duty and mine to hold fast to every safeguard. I need hold fast to every safeguard. I need not say that the question, the vital and important question of the retention of the Irish members on one hand and indefinite delay in granting full powers to an Irish Legislature on the other, gave me great concern. The absence of any provision for the settlement of the agrarian question—of any policy on the part of the Liberal leaders—filled me with concern and apprehension.

"On the introduction of the land-pur-chase bill by the free ment at the com-MERIT wine, as the marvelous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla shows. It possesses true medicinal merit. Sold by all druggists.